

Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 3, line 17 and ending at page 4, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Decomposition of sulfur hexafluoride gas [[ia]] is theoretically possible by overheating decomposition. However, it is not practical to decompose sulfur hexafluoride gas today because it requires a large amount of energy. The electric power supply industry produces 2,400 tons of sulfur hexafluoride gas in a year in Japan, although the electric power supply industry is trying to collect and recycle the gas. Therefore, reduction of new production of sulfur hexafluoride gas is important to prevent global warming.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 9, line 24 and ending at page 10, line 15, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The refining of the sulfur hexafluoride refining means 22 is, for example, at least one of removing impurities such as dust contained in the gas by dust filters, reducing the concentration of components other than sulfur hexafluoride by adsorption, and separation of sulfur hexafluoride from other components by selectively liquefying the sulfur hexafluoride. The adsorption is performed by introducing the gas into a refining [[towers]] tower filled with adsorbent such as zeolite. The selective liquefying of sulfur hexafluoride is performed by controlling the temperature and the pressure of the gas, with using the property that the boiling point of sulfur hexafluoride is relatively high. The collected and refined sulfur hexafluoride gas is liquefied and stored by sulfur hexafluoride storing means 24. The sulfur hexafluoride storing means 24 may include compressors and containers.